opposite of Mansfield, being of a sunny, kindly nature and never allowing anything to worry him in the least. He places entire confidence in the ability of his stage manager to direct the stage and the employes of the theater to do everything required of them, and instead of troubling himself and everybody else between acts, spends his time in his dressing room engaged in a quiet game of chess with one of the members of his company. During his Indianapolis engagement he took part in a long-drawn-out game of chess in which he became unusually interested. As the curtain fell upon the third act of the play one night, and while the audience was "clapping their hands off," in the words of the stage employes, Mr. Crane turned to one of the actors and, with a thoughtful expression on his face, said: "Let me see-

is the next move yours or mine?" NAT GOODWIN POPULAR. Nat Goodwin is popular among the stage hands and so is the veteran comedian of the Bostonians, Henry Clay Barnabee. But the greatest favorite of all is Willie Col-Her, who was once a stage hand himself in ture. "Blessed be the inverted commas," Daly's New York Theater and who has, he may often say to himself. Emerson in consequence, a warm fellow-felling for all of the men who work behind the big | the originator of a good sentence is the curtains. 'It is Collier's favorite amuse- first quoter of it." Yet despite this adhe has an inexhaustible supply, to the men | and to present them in the disguise of a assembled in the property room, and the different phraseology. When Macaulay last time he appeared in Indianapolis he remained at the theater engaged in this pleasant occupation nearly all of the time intervening between a matinee and evening performance, leaving the playhouse only | Hume had written "even bear baiting was long enough to swallow a hasty dinner. His army of friends in the theaters throughout the country are now lamenting the fact that he is at present playing an indefinite engagement at Weber & Fields's Music Hall in New York and will not be among them again for some time to come.

The English actress, Olga Nethersole, does not require much assistance in managing affairs behind the curtain. She is well liked by the employes of the theaters. as she always has a pleasant word for everybody connected with the mechanical employes of English's retains a vivid recolthe back of the stage. The effect was gained by a stage moon. All went beautifully until another employe, hurrying across the stage behind the rear setting, accidentally kicked the soap box out from under the light holdwas ruined and the young actress was enraged. She would not even look at the two unhappy stage hands who had caused the eclipse, during the rest of her engagement. AMUSING INCIDENTS.

Many amusing incidents are constantly occurring behind the scenes during a pretentious performance. John Tull, the stage manager at English's, says that in all his experience he never saw anything quite so funny as the spectacle presented to the eyes of the people on the stage during the of Walker Whiteside's recent engagement in Shakspearean plays. It be explained that the stage English's loathe and despise the new plush curtain that was placed in the theater at great expense at the beginning of the present season. They acknowledge that it is a thing of beauty and extremely artistic when viewed from the auditorium, but it has caused them so many moments of trial and tribulation that it. When the two heavy parts of the curtain close together at the end of an act it is necessary for two stage hands to hurry to the middle of the stage and quickly arrange the folds of the curtain, so that all view of the stage is shut out from the audience. It can readily be understood that the two men whose duty it is to attend to this important matter are naturally kept quite busy whenever an audience waxes enthusiastic and demands that the tableau on the stage be disclosed to their appreciative eyes several times in succession. When Mr. Whiteside, as Richard III, reached the climax of the celebrated tragedy the other night the audience responded by "warming up" to an unlooked-for extent (Indianapolis theatergoers being notably cold) and showed its hearty approval of the scene by demanding that the curtain be parted time and again. While the scene as witnessed from the auditorium was a thrilling one, the picture that presented itself to the people on the stage was ludicrous in the extreme, for the | Crotch made a list, in 183 tense disgust on their faces, were almost running their legs off as they hustled back and forth with the opening and closing curtains, like two awkward dancers at a country quadrille.

TWENTY-SIX CURTAIN CALLS. "There were twenty-six 'curtains' in all that night," said one of the men in telling his troubles afterward, "and when the performance was over we felt as if we'd been

in a football game." The stage hands at English's expect to have more than their share of work during the engagement of "Ben-Hur," which comes Thanksgiving week, and later on during the engagement of "The Wizard of Oz." These two productions are among the "heaviest" attractions ever offered from a scenic standpoint, and their appearance in Indianapolis means a great deal of extra labor for the men who work among the painted canvases. The management of the theater recently sent Stage Manager Tull to Cincinnati to witness the production in that city of "Ben-Hur," and even now the stage employes are preparing for the big production. When "The Wizard of Oz" comes the lot of the stage hand will not be an easy one, for in this extravaganza there is a cyclone scene that requires the hardest kind of work on the part of the scene shifters and stage mechanics. The theater-going public has little idea of the important part played by the little company of stage workers in the presentation of a great theatrical attraction. There was a time when nearly anybody would do for a stage hand, but in the best theaters to-day the stage employes must be men that thoroughly understand their business and who are able to work with their brains as well as

Hawthrone on Arrowheads.

"Mosses from an Old Manse." There is exquisite delight, too, in picking up for one's self an arrow head that was dropped centuries ago and has never been handled since, and which we receive directly from the hand of the red hunter, who purposed to shoot it at his game or at an enemy. Such an incident builds up again the Indian village and its encircling forest, and recalls to life the painted chiefs and warriors, the squaws at their household toll, and the children sporting among the wigwams, while the little wind-rocked perpoose swings from the branch of a tree. * * Thoreau, who has a strange faculty of finding what the Indians have left behind them, first set me on the search and I afterward enriched myself with some very perfect specimens, so rudely wrought that it seemed almost as if chance had fashioned them. Their great charm congists in this rudeness and in the individuality of each article, so different from the productions of civilized machinery, which shapes everything on one part

Mr. Jones-I wish I had the new colt broken. Mrs. Jones-I'll lend you the cook after dinner. She can break anything. Feed your horse JANES'S Dutless Osta

THE

THE FREQUENCY OF LITERARY AND MUSICAL PLAGIARISM.

A Magazine Editor's Theories About Manuscripts-Hints to Authors-Books and Readers.

The verdict of the Supreme Court in awarding Mr. Victor Herbert \$15,000 damages will probably diminish the number of charges of plagiarism that have heretofore been brought in great numbers against both composers and authors, says the New York Post. The man of letters has one great advantage over the musician. By the simple expedient of using quotation marks he can honorably appropriate anything he likes in the whole range of literawent so far as to declare that "next to ment to spend an hour or two after his vantage, in thousands of cases authors performance telling funny stories, of which have preferred to pilfer the ideas of others wrote "the Puritans hated bear baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators,' he may or may not have remembered that esteemed heathenish and unchristian; the sport of it, not the inhumanity, gave offense." But his way of putting the same thing is so much more felicitous than Hume's that we pardon the plagiarism.

"Though old the thought and oft exprest, 'Tis his at last who says it best.' The footnotes in Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations," showing how many of the best things of the greatest writers were said by others before them, seem to argue that Mr. side of stage life. However, one of the Andrew Lang was right in declaring that "there are no new ideas." Virgil stole from an eventful occasion when Miss | Homer, but Homer was not original. "All Nethersole completely lost her temper. his incidents were of primeval antiquity, She was playing at the Grand in a reper- even in his own time; he plagiarized them toire of dramas during her first American | from popular stories; he stole the Cyclops tour, and in one of the plays there was a almost ready made." Shakspeare hardly which the moon, shedding a gold- | ever invented a plot or incident, but took could be seen through an open his material wherever he pleased; yet no one esteems him the less therefor, probably because, as Voltaire said, "Of all forms of hand standing on a soap box behind the theft plagiarism is the least dangerous to holding a light behind a society." Poe's attack on "Longfellow and other plagiarists" did not damage the Cambridge poet; nor was Tennyson injured by those who cried "Stop, thief!" in his case. Mr. Lang remarks that "according to a er. There was a terrific crash, followed | recent biographer of Byron, originality can by a total eclipse of the moon. The scene | be expected from nobody except a lunatic, a hermit or a sensational novelist."

Lowell sums up the philosophy of the

subject in two lines:

While musicians have no quotation marks to legalize borrowings, there is one way in which they can honestly appropriate melodies written by others, namely, by writing fantasias on operas or other compositions. In this line Liszt was a supreme master; he could take a piece by almost any composer, however great, and, in paraphrasing it, or arranging it for other instruments, usually improve on the original. Folk melodies are also considered common property for anyone to appropriate. But in original compositions no musician can adopt the melodies or peculiar harmonic combinations of another without incurring the charge of plagiarism. It is no wonder that most composers have incurred it. Richard Wagner was decried at the same time as an iconoclast and as "plagiarist of Mendelssohn" and others. Undoubtedly there are passages in his works that do recall his predecessors and idols. His early operas suggest Weber and Marschner. In his Nibelung dramas the motive of the dwarfs is rhythmically like they are not enthusiastic in their praise of the theme of the scherzo in Schubert's D minor quartet. There are also borrowings from Liszt, whose symphonic works he was reading with enthusiasm at the time he was writing his Tetrology. When it came to a rehearsal of "Die Walkure," in 1876, Wagner suddenly exclaimed: "Here comes a theme which I got from you. And Liszt took the matter very calmly 'Very well," he replied, "that will at least give it a chance to be heard." Brahms was a great borrower of other

people's melodies. His appropriations from

Beethoven, in his first symphony, almost

amount to unacknowledged quotation

Brahms made no secret of his method; when someone called his attention to something he had taken from Mendelssohn he replied: "Any ass could tell that." In their early works all the great masters copie their models; Mozart wrote like Haydn, Beethoven like Mozart, Schubert like Beethoven, Chopin like Hummel, Grieg like Schumann, and so on. Indeed, the only meaning that can be attached to the expression a "school of music" must refer to imitation, which is a kind of plaglarism. The most unblushing and persistent of musical plagiarists was the pious Handel. So extensive were his practices in this line that one of his most ardent English admirers dubbed him "the grand old thief." or twenty-nin two stage hands, with expressions of in- composers from whom he had "conveyed," and there are others. There could have been no objection to his borrowing fugue themes, for they, like opera librettos in Italy, were at that time common property: but he appropriated by wholesale complete pieces of music from the works of other composers, in the most bare-faced way, Some of the biographers of Handel have attempted to minimize his flagrant thefts, but the most authoritative of them, Dr. Chryander, rises to the occasion. A fanatic Handel enthusiast, he does not, as might have been expected, denounce those who accuse his divinity of plagiarism; on the contrary, he savagely attacks those who deny the charge, and, with deep erudition, shows up their ignorance. But-and here is the gist of matter-"he considers," as Mr. Shedlock writes, "that Handel glorified any composer from whom he borrowed, and points triumphantly to the honor which had been paid to the Erba Magnificat and the Urio Te Deum-the latter he had himself published-solely on account of the use Handel had made of them." In view of all these facts, it would seem that modern composers, if accused of plagiarism, could afford to smile, and, if vain-as most mu-

sicians are-retort: "Yes, but see how I

Guide Books for Authors.

Brooklyn Eagle. "What we need in this literary age," said the thoughtful theorist thoughtfully, "is a guide book for authors. At the rate novels are now turned out an author has no time to bother with a plot, as some of the books show most conclusively. When the up-todate writer who is turning out six novels a year merely by way of recreation has grouped a few characters together and put them through their paces just to show his familiarity with them he thinks he has done enough. Now, all this would be changed if he had a really comprehensive guide book to which he could refer. He could then pick out a plot, slam his characters into it and deliver it to the anxious publisher in no time at all. To devise a plot requires thought and thought takes time, and while publishers are yelling for books an author has no time to waste.

"Perhaps you intend to prepare such a guide book," suggested the foolish friend, thereby foolishly giving the thoughtful theorist the very opening that he wanted. "I have been working on one for two weeks," was the reply, "and I already have evolved several magnificent plots. Let me give you the outline for an interrogationpoint novel. Of course you understand that the interrogation-point novel is one where you leave your hero in the air, so to speak and your reader has to grapple with the problem. It was a very popular form a few years ago, and it has not been worked to the limit by a good deal. Here is my outine by chapters, leaving a wide field for detail and characterization:

"1. The well-to-do citizen loses his key

ring with his house and office keys on it. "2. The professional thief sees him drop them and picks them up. The well-to-do citizen's office is entered that night and some money and valuable papers are stolen. The next morning the professional thief drops the key ring in front of the friendless stranger who is looking for work.

He does this purposely, of course. "5. The friendless stranger picks them up and has a struggle with his conscience. There is a return tag on them offering \$1 reward for their return to the Blank Safe Deposit Company, but \$1 isn't much, and the temptation is great to put the keys to a nefarious use. The friendless stranger needs the money, and we will leave him debating the matter with his conscience, as this strengthens the interest. The wise detective, being called in,

makes a careful investigation and an-nounces that the burglary has been committed by some one who had keys to the tective reasoning. All the clerks may be shadowed, also, and the crime may be prac-

tically fastened upon one of them, who afterward proves an alibi just as the wellto-do citizen remembers about the lost key-The wise detective cries 'Aha!' and promptly notifies the Blank Safe Deposit Company to hold any man who tries to

claim the reward. The well-to-do citizen compliments the wise detective on his brilliant thought. "9. The poor and friendless stranger. after winning a victory over the tempter, claims the reward and is promptly ar-

"10. The friendless stranger is 'pumped' by the wise detective and the well-to-do citizen, and tells a 'fishy' tale about finding the keys while looking for work. "II. The wise detective says 'nervy scoundrel,' the public says, 'too thin,' the well-

to-do citizen says, 'it's lucky he didn't enter my house, too,' and the prosecuting attorney says, 'it's one of the strongest cases of circumstantial evidence that ever came The friendless stranger is put on trial, but is unable to give any satisfactory account of himself, and-well, when it comes to conundrum novels-

Rejected Manuscripts.

"13. Where is he now?"

New York Times Literary Review Mr. Henry M. Alden, in his article in the Editor's Study of Harper's Magazine, from which we quoted last week, has something to say in an amiable but convincing way of the manuscripts daily rejected by the periodical he so ably edits. Four out of five of these, he insists, exactly answer Dickens's description, in a letter to a Mrs. Gaskell, of the manuscripts rejected by Household Words under his editorship:

They are of that intensely dreary and commonplace description to which not even the experience of this place reconciles my wondering mind. Everybody could write such things, I imagine; but how anybody can contenedly sit down and do it is inscrutable, * * * People don't plunge into churches and play the organ without knowng the notes or having the ghost of an ear. Yet fifty people to-day will rush into manuscript, for these leaves only, who have no earthly qualifications but the actual physical art of writing. * * * I am at this moment sitting (up to the neck) in a quagmire of these productions.

Mr. Alden says the number of manuscripts now submitted daily to Harper's Monthly is about the same as that mentioned by Dickens, who presumably was in his favorite mood of exaggeration. For the number of aspiring authors who possess no qualification for authorship except the ability to write gramatically must have greatly increased with the spread of common school education both in England and America. Fifty manuscripts a day, therefore, is about the number received at Harper's. Perhaps once a year, maybe not so often, the first offering of an author is accepted. It is Mr. Alden's experience that in nearly every case "the writer who is to win in this strenuous competition" shows his or her merit in the earliest offerings. Often, however, the promise in these manuscripts is not fulfilled. We may assume that ten or twelve thousand persons contribute manuscripts to the magazine every year which are rejected. Of these a small proportion may find a market elsewhere. Yet the number of aspirants for literary fame is ever on the increase. The reward of success is small, the discouragement disheartening, but the deluge continues.

We know to our sorrow that the number of persons of both sexes who consider themselves competent to write about literature is as large as if not larger than the number who hopelessly assail the magazine editors. Enough contributions and proffers of contributions are received weekly to fill two or three numbers of the New York Times Saturday Review, which has little space to spare for the best of them. The situation is both painful and puzzling. The age is full of alertness and practicality, and there are so many more useful and profitable things to do than writing manuscripts which are read only by the editors who do not want them.

Books and Readers.

A. S. Henry, in Book News. An old copy book maxim used to tell us that men are known by the company have improved on my predecessor." And they keep; and we can modernize the anthe experience of the past shows that when- | cient law and say, a man is known by



ever a plagiarism is an improvement it is the books he reads. One should not ask sure to be forgotten who originated the one's neighbor, "Do you read?" but, "What do you read?" And the answer to the latter question will enable us to judge pretty fairly of his intellectual attainments. One who confesses to reading nothing but novels is not at all likely to be much informed in Roman history or the theory of evolution. Nor would we be apt to engage in a discussion of the plays of Shakspeare the man whose joy is in the joke columns of the newspapers. But the novel reader and the newspaper reader are in a vast majority, that, having eyes, see not, and, having ears, hear not the messages which poets and sages have put in the mute but glorious and eternal volumes which so often lie neglect-

ed on library shelves. In many instances this low average of taste in readers can be attributed to defective training. In others it is simply a natural inability to distinguish between true beauty and cheap effects, as a street boy will most probably prefer a vaude-ville song to the operas of Verdi. On the other hand, there are persons who could learn to read and appreciate good books, if properly directed; and on the other hand, it must be admitted, are many who are altogether opposed to walking in the path of literary righteousness. Suggestions as to the choice of books will assist and stiumlate the misguided, but for the unregenerate there is no hope.

Mr. H. G. Wells's New Project. London Mail.

Though the publisher has his times and seasons, the author has not, but must stick to his desk independently of spring and autumn. Mr. H. G. Wells is now engaged on two pieces of fiction of very diverse character. The one is in the line of so many of his previous works, and deals with a strange, fantastic conception; whereas the other follows more after the mood of 'The Wheels of Chance" or "Love and Mr. Lewisham." The one is the impossible rationalized as it was rationalized in "The Invisible Man," and the other relates the experiences of a poor man who becomes suddenly rich. Neither book will be ready

In addition to these labors, Mr. Wells is in the thick of his series of essays for the "Fortnightly." The second part of "Mankind in the Making" appears in the current number of the review, and the treatise-for it amounts to that-will be complete in nine numbers. It is really a continuation of the study already begun by the author n "Anticipations," and may be expected in book form some time in the spring. It is not often that a novelist unites with his talent for story telling or character drawing a bias towards philosophy. Mr.

for some time

Wells is one bright example, and "Benjamin Swift" is another case. It is to be doubted, indeed, if the latter is not more perly a philosopher than a novelist, although his serious contribution to pessimism, published not long since, did not receive the attention its qualities of style and thought alike demanded. But pessimism is not in favor. We are all optimists nowadays, and only tolerate gloom in for-

"The Nature Movement" in Literature

Francis W. Halsey, in Review of Reviews. Were we to seek for the causes of this change in taste among readers we should find the most potent one to be the strong tide of population that has turned toward cities. We have before us a condition that is little more than a reaction or a return to a first love. This reading of nature-books is part of the consequences of the impulse which each year drives more and more city people to spend longer seasons in the country. With the delights of this migration from brick walls to velvet lawns and shaded woods has come this interest in the flowers. shrubs and trees of the forest; in wild game that live there; in the fish of streams. and in the birds of the air. We have, therefore, in literature only a part of the consequence of that potent influence which made the bicycle so recently popular, and which now has made myriads of devotees of golf. An interesting outcome of this whole subject has just appeared in England. Nature study has become in that country a popular education fad, and the recent "Nature Study Exhibition," held in the Royal Botanical Gardens in London, has awakened so much interest from its novelty and its suggestiveness that there are enthusiasts who predict that it will lead to an entirely new educational movement. It is even predicted that text books, as a main means to an education, are doomed, the open book of nature being the volume which in the future will be most industriously and profitably thumbed.

Interest in an Authorship. Boston Transcript.

Hazards concerning "The Confessions a Wife" go on wherever the book is known and they will continue to circulate till some other striking piece of anonymity in literature becomes "popular." To be sure this book is accredited to "Mary Adams," but it might as well have been sent out unsigned, or with anyone of the time-honored newspaper signatures, as say, "A Wife" or "A Mother." Everyone knows the name given is but a hiding place for one possibly well known. But if we are ever to know who the author really is the publishers should not postpone giving the information to a later date than the Christmas book season, for we do forget so soon in these days of many books, that we almost have difficulty in remembering the books themselves. There, for instance, is "Truth Dexter." Some there are who at the time the book was at the height of its success spent considerable ingenuity in "guessing who wrote it, but who to-day would ask who or what "Truth Dexter" was, anyway, if you mentioned the book to them. The world has only just so much time to give to anything, and even a dark secret goes stale after a bit.

Literary Notes.

The question, "Does anybody read G. P. R. James in these days?" is answered by tions in the organization previous to that. the news that his novels are about to be republished in twenty or more volumes. Cheap editions of most of these books have had a continuous sale.

The Baroness von Hutten, whose story, in both cities?-S. "Our Lady of the Beeches," attracted pleasof the Pennsylvania Railroad. Since her marriage to Baron von Hutten she has lived Bavaria, and in winter on the baron's estate in Prussia.

The fashion in which the minor English novelist clings to the dried and wornout "chestnut" apropos of Americans is illustrated, says the New York Tribune, in a new novel, "Betty's Husband." "Although," the author says, "I have met Americans who don't 'guess,' I have never come across one who didn't "calculate." Where, oh, where hath this novelist lived and how many Americans has she met? And where now wanders the American who says "calculate?"

The patronage of foreign literature, says the London Mail, is perhaps the most notable sign upon the roadway of the last decade. No year passes without a new discovery, which is celebrated in our hospitable ears and passes into the common talk of our tea tables. First it is Ibsen, next it is Bjornson; at another time it will be Tolstoi, or Nordau, or Sudermann, or Rostand, or Jokai, or D'Annunzio. At present it is Maxim Gorky. But whose turn comes next? There is room for a Spanlard, or even a Bulgarian, if Bulgarians write. We are a hospitable people.

An English literary bureau advertises for stories in these terms, preferring tears to romance: "We always have openings for good serials with well-thought-out plots that will hold one's interest from week to week. Mystery and love are essential in the stories we want, and incident should be freely made use of to rouse and sustain readers' attention. Stories brimful of pathos we can always find places for, and all stories must deal with present-day life, be of healthy tone and have their scenes laid in this country. If you have a story of 80,000 to 80,000 words in length or can write one we shall be glad to hear from

Though Anthony Hope writes so well about women, and can picture them in their most fascinating moods-and nowhere more effectively than in his latest story, "The Intrusions of Peggy"-he himself seems quite impervious to feminine attractions. He has at present a bachelor's flat in the Savoy Mansions, close to the Savoy Hotel on the Thames embankment, which is furnished in old-fashioned mahogany. The walls are hung with a number of rare colored prints, of which Mr. Hope is a discriminating collector. He is also fond of sport and was formerly an enthu-slastic and prominent football player, but for some time past has abandoned that stressful sport in favor of golf.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

How many pounds of timothy seed are required on an acre to make good meadow? About forty-five.

Were Generals Stonewall Jackson and

General William Hicks Jackson, now of Belle Meade farm, related?-A. We cannot learn that they were,

On how many cigars at \$3 per thousand was revenue collected during September in the United States?—D. E. H. AND OTH-

How many countries are there in the world?-A. W. A. Of the principal ones there are forty-two and besides there are a few insignificant independent states and some savage realms.

Where are the principal mica mines o the United States?-C. A. H. In Haywood, Yancy, Mitchell and Macon counties, North Carolina, and Grafton county, New Hampshire. Some is mined in Western States.

What is malt vinegar made of?-C. G. Of the wort obtained by mashing malt or mixture of malt and barley. This is fermented, and the resulting alcoholic liquor is oxydized. This variety of vinegar is the one most used in England.

How came the proper names Sing Sing. in New York, and Edisto, in South Caro lina?-W. F.

From John Sing Sing, a friendly Indian and from the name of a tribe of Indians that once lived in South Carolina. + + +

Trick Bicyclist: We have been unable to find any one who could answer your question in regard to the "fixing" of a bicycle. For answer to question concerning the settlement of the Kentucky estate, address the attorney general of Kentucky at Frankfort.

What Smith was once nominated for United States President? 2. What seven Smiths distinguished themselves in the

civil war?-B. Green Clay Smith; he was on the Proh bition ticket in 1876, and polled 9,522 votes out of a total of over 8,000,000. 2. These seven and very many more: E. Kirby Smith, William Farrar Smith, Andrew Jackson Smith, Gustavus Woodson Smith, Alfred Baker Smith, Melancton Smith and Charles Henry Smith.

How many times has James J. Corbett fought Kid McCoy? When and where were the fights, and with what results? 2. How many times has Corbett fought with Tom Sharkey? When, where, and with what results?-A. M. R.

Once. Corbett effected a knockout in the fifth round, Aug. 30, 1900, at New York city. 2. Twice. A four-round draw at San Francisco, June 24, 1896, and at New York, Nov. 22, 1898, when Corbett lost by fouling in the ninth round.

Will you sketch the life of President John Mitchell, of the Mine Workers .- E. He was born at Braidwood, Ill., Feb. 4, 1869, and there attended school until ten years old, getting the rest of his education by night study, and studying law for a year. By 1882 he was working in a coal mine, and by 1885 was an official of a union of mine workmen. He has been since September, 1898, filling various posi-

What is the death rate of Chicago and Memphis (both races)? 2. What was the death rate of typhoid and malarial fever

By the general census, the death rate ant attention as it was running through the for Chicago whites in 1900 was, to the pages of the Atlantic Monthly, was a Miss 1,000 population, 10, and for the colored, Riddle, of Erie, Pa., and a niece of the 21; for Memphis the figures were, respec- instead, the range to which each weapon late Thomas A. Scott, formerly president | tively, 21 and 28. Colored includes all not | is sighted. Great Britain uses the Leeabroad-in summer at Schloss Steinbach, in 100,000, there were 27.6, and of malarial fever, 2.1; the Memphis rates were, respectively, 49 and 265.

> steel and frame buildings are not clear, of pine at 109 yards; Italy, the Mannlicherand are evidently made under some misun- | Carcano, 2,100 yards, penetration very high derstanding as to facts. When a "steel"

What shall I do next?

OBLIGING.

Bridget-Suppose Oi tell th' missus to send th' ice back?

Ice Collector-This is exhasperating. I've called forty times for the ice money.

building is spoken of the word steel has | licher, 2,460 yards, penetration about that reference only to the interior construction -the framework, beams, etc.-brick or genson, 1,900 yards, at three feet of 14.1 stone being used for outside walls. Steel is | inches of dry oak. not used for the interior of frame buildings. Sheetiron is sometimes used for the outside covering of small buildings. There are a number of steel-frame buildings in Indianapolis. It is difficult to answer your question in regard to roofing, as conditions would differ. Asphalt is placed only on flat

Is a United States \$20 gold piece worth \$20 in other money—has it \$20 value in pure gold? 2. If not, how much alloy does it contain? 3. Is there a cost or charge for

dies or milling?-J. W. H. Yes. It has. 2. Besides the pure gold, it contains a tenth of its weight of copper alloy. 3. No: mint charges, fixed from time to time by the secretary of the treasury, are estimated to equal, but not exceed, the actual average cost of bringing the bullion into a condition fit for coinage. They include charges for parting, refining, copper alloy and the like.

We are told that the earth is flattened from a perfect sphere at the poles. Is there any like flattening elsewhere? What is a graving dock?-A. T.

Yes; careful measurement of the degrees of longitude in tropical regions shows that the equator is an elipse of an eccentricity variously estimated from 1 in 10,000 to 1 in 4,000. Its longest diameter is from about the meridian of Ireland to that of New Zealand. 2. A dry dock-one from which the water may be drawn, exposing the bottom of a vessel held therein, so that its bottom may be scraped or graved.

Where is Company M, Twenty-third Infantry? 2. Is there a law compelling a captain to inform relatives of a soldier's

At Plattsburg barracks, New York, with the rest of the regiment. 2. There is an army regulation practically to that effect It is Paragraph 175, and reads: "When soldier is killed in action or dies at any post, hospital or station, it shall be the duty of his immediate commander to secure his effects and to prepare the inventory required * * and to notify nearest relative of the fact of death." . . .

What is the normal average length of a woman's hair? 2. Will the hair stand up as a result of fright, as described by some writers? 3. What is the source of logwood and what color is the dye?-P. R. About two feet. 2. Yes; the cause is the contraction of minute muscles connecting the hairs and the skin. This contraction is not governed by the will. Cold, also, will cause it. 3. The red heart of a tree that grows in Mexico and Central America and that is naturalized more or less in the West Indies. It is used most for dying black, but reddish, blue and violet shades may be had from it.

What is meerschaum? Is there any truth in the theory that it is made of the foam

of the sea?-F. S A mineral found in many parts of Europe, in Asia Minor and in South Carolina, and composed of 60.9 parts of silica, 26.1 parts of magnesia and 12 parts of water As dug from the earth it is soft, and since it lathers with water and will re move grease it is used by Turks as a substitute for soap. In the air it soon hardens. 2. No; this belief is due to rounded lumps | R. Deibler, and her son Russell, aged three president of the United Mine Workers being found along the seashore, and to the fact that its name comes from German words signifying seafoam.

> What is the range and penetration of the rifles used in the armies of England, France, Germany, Italy, Austria and the United States, and the name of the rifles?

We do not find a statement of the extreme range of these arms, and give you, whites. 2. In Chicago, of typhoid, to the Metford rifle, which is sighted to 2,800 yards and credited with penetration at 25 yards of 42 inches of pine; France has the Lebel, sighted at 2,187 yards, with penetration at 218 yards of 24 inches of pine; Ger-B. E.: Your questions in regard to brick, many, the Mauser, 2,187 yards, 32 inches -we do not find it stated; Austria, Mann-

of the Mauser; United States, Krag-Jor-

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

In all Egypt there are only 1,211 medical men, of all nationalities; 604 of them are Europeans.

At the height of one mile the average velocity of the wind is four times as great as at the surface. German farms occupy nearly 1,000,000

acres in Central America, on which over 20,000,000 coffee trees are planted. In 1583 Philip Stubbes inveighed with great energy against the use of starch, which he called "the devil's liquor." In the reign of George III hats were taxed. The least tax was 6 cents. Those above \$3 in value paid a tax of 50 cents. Over 50,000 Leeds, England, school children receive instruction in physical drill. the elder scholars being also taught to

When a Russian family moves it is the custom to carry the fire from the hearth of the old house in a closed vessel to the new residence

Berkley, near San Francisco, a town of 20,000 inhabitants, which is the seat of the University of California, contains no public houses and has no policemen.

Twenty years ago England imported 29 -000 horses annually; now the number is 324,000, said Sir Walter Gibley recently at Bishop's Stortford, England. Alexander the Great used his sword against women rather than for them, and

one of his favorite pastimes was beating his wives with the flat of his steel blade. Many of the blockhouses built in South Africa by Kitchener's troops are now being used by the Boer farmers as residences pending the rehabilitation of their farms. A net ton of coke, of the quality suitable for domestic purposes, runs about fortyeight to fifty bushels to the ton, as against

hard coal to the ton. Twenty-nine ounces is the weight and fourteen inches the greatest circumference of a pear gathered in Sir Charles Prevost's garden at Stinchcombe Manor, Dursley, Gloucestershire, England.

about thirty-six to thirty-eight bushels of

Hartlebury Castle, England, the oldest Episcopal residence in the world, is to be sold, being too costly for a bishop without private means to maintain. The place may be purchased for diocesan work.

At the present day, on the best authorities, there are 250,000,000 Mussulmans in the world. The Christian population is put at 447,000,000, but the increase of Islam is more rapid than that of its sister religion, The most expensive book in the world has lately been given by the Ameer of Afghanistan to the Shah. It is a copy of the Koran, bound in solid gold and set with pearls, rubles and diamonds. It cost \$400,-

In Turkestan every wedding engagement begins with the payment of a substantial consideration to the girl's parents. If the girl filts her lover the engagement gift has to be returned unless the parents have another daughter to give as a substitute.

Tammany lived in the seventeenth century. He was a native of Delaware, but settled on the banks of the Ohio river. He was chief sachem of his tribe and his reign was discreet and peaceful. His great maxim was: "Unite. In peace unite for mutual happiness; in war for mutual defense." In the interior of the extinct crater Aso

800 feet high. The inhabitants rarely make a journey into the outer world, but form almost a little nation by themselves. Five generations of one family are living n the town of Pillow, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. They are Mrs. Henry Feagey, aged ninety-one; her daughter, Mrs Jacob Leuker, aged sixty-nine; Mrs. Leuker's daughter, Mrs. Frank Snyder, aged

San, about thirty miles from the city of

Kumamoto, in Japan, 20,000 people live and

prosper. The vertical wall of the crater

Two printed forms valued at one farthing were lost recently at Baku, on the Transcaucasian Railway, and the station master had telegrams sent to every station in the Russian empire to ask if they had been seen anywhere. The company has since had to pay telegraph charges amounting to nearly \$10,000, and the overzealous official is now out of employment.

In two ancient Essex villages, Newport and Wicken Bonhunt, the curfew bell is still rung. At Newport it has been rung for centuries at 4 a. m. and 8 p. m., but in consequence of complaints made by the villagers of being awakened from their sleep the morning curfew has now ceased. Members of the same family have rung the curfew at Newport for the last three genera-

Recent census figures, according to an article in the Philadelphia Medical Journal, seem to establish beyond question of a doubt the fact that the birth rate in this country is lower than that of any European country except France; that the birth rate of the American-born population is much below that of France, and that the fecundity of the American women is lower than that of the woman of any other country. France is alarmed at her condition; we are indifferent, for we are constantly recruiting our population from Russia, from Sweden, from Germany, from Ireland

Justice to the Bald-Headed.

or from Canada.

Philadelphia Record. The man in the box office of the theater was relieving his mind of a few things. "It is a mistake to imagine that the baldheaded men seek the front row," he said, "although the men who write jokes have worked this idea for years. On the con-trary, the bald-headed men are too sensitive to make themselves so conspicuous. I have to deal with a lot of them, and my experience has been that if the house is pretty well sold out and they have to choose between the front row or a seat away back under the balcony they will take the rear seat rather than become conspicuous objects for the ribald remarks of the gallery gods. If the attraction is a musical comedy or something of that sort with a lot of pretty girls in it you will generally find the front row occupied by cal-

want to say this in justice to the much maligned bald-headed man." Ten Men and a Safe.

low college youth with football hair.

life insurance companies is a safe so large that a theatrical company might perform therein. There are three doors, the combinations of whose locks are controlled by company, is an integral part of the inrequired to open the outer door, each knowng a fifth part of the entire combination B, C, D and E, when the bolt may be moved. In the same manner the second door is opened by three men in combination, and the third by two, in the latter case each being in combination with one or more of the other eight on the outer and second doors. The safe is regarded as

New York Press. In the sub-basement of one of our big

ten men. Each man, a high official of the and no more. A having set the gatings in his combination, is followed in turn by